

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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It is predicted at Madison that the prohibition amendment to the constitution will not pass.

An interesting dispatch will be found in our telegraphic columns, from Washington, in regard to pensions. It is worth reading, and certainly the subject demands sober reflection.

The purse of \$100,000 raised for General Grant in Philadelphia, is now awaiting the General's acceptance. While Philadelphia gets the credit for raising the amount, the business men of New York city contributed more than one half of it.

A report from Cincinnati says Dr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, has been interviewed in regard to cholera the coming season. He is pronounced one of the experienced physicians in this country with cholera, and he gives it as his opinion that it will spread over the United States during the coming season. His theory is that the disease invariably follows upon the heels of an influenza epidemic, and this year has been fruitful in producing such epidemics. It is very true that nature runs to extremes, and it may be true that with an influenza epidemic may exist the conditions for cholera, but in the winters of 1872, and 1873, influenza epidemics existed to a great extent in all the northern States, but cholera did not follow in the summer, so that Dr. Blackburn's theory will not always hold good. This published interview should give no one alarm. There are eight chances out of ten that it will not visit this country this year, and should it appear as predicted by Dr. Blackburn, it must be borne in mind that the disease is very largely under the control of medical science. Where there is cleanliness, pure water, and some regard paid to diet, there is what might be properly called, "an infallible cure for cholera."

ABOUT THE STATE PRISON.

The newspapers of the State have given the public to understand that the State prison is self-supporting. The Gazette, with other daily papers in Wisconsin, have congratulated the State on the exceedingly fortunate and economical management of the prison, and especially upon the supposed fact that the present system of hiring convict labor made the prison self-supporting, or nearly so. Probably the newspapers have been misled by the reports of ex-Warden H. N. Smith, who seems to have put a very rosy coloring to his reports, especially the one which closed his warden on the first of January, 1880. It appears from the facts in the case that why, to an ordinary observer, the prison would seem to have been self-supporting, is that the management has been drawing deficiency annually from the surplus of material on hand when manufacturing was discontinued by the State, and which had accumulated from appropriations to Mr. Wheeler's and Warden Smith's management.

Wishing to do full justice to all persons concerned in the management of the prison from the time the commissioner system was abolished till now, we will give some facts in regard thereto, which have come to our notice. It would seem from reading the report of ex-Warden Smith, that in reality, the prison for several years has been self-supporting, while in his last report he omits to state that during his term of office he had appropriations which in the aggregate amounted to nearly \$160,000; and after giving him credit for improvements, and all he claims, yet the prison has cost the State nearly \$18,000 a year.

In Warden Smith's last report, on pages 10 and 11, he attempts to show that the cost of the prison above receipts, for the last three months of his administration was no more than at the rate of \$9,452.68 a year, and proves that to argue that the prison ought to be run two or three years longer on what he left behind. But on page 29 of the last report it appears that the cost of maintaining the prison, deducting purchases for wagon shops, and debts paid by him prior to October 1, 1879, was \$9,788.71. The receipts from all sources except from the sales of stock or material, was \$6,780.12, leaving a deficiency of over \$3,000 for three months.

There has been apparent intention of omitting some facts in Warden Smith's report, and by this means he has done much to mislead the public. On page 12 of the last report he charges over to Warden Carter property to the amount of \$65,000 beside the cash, while the property thus turned over to Carter is made up of partly worn out machinery and tools, and the fag ends of twenty years' stock of material. Mr. Smith fails to mention the very important fact that he claimed and was allowed over \$30,000 of a reduction and the inventory of his predecessor. This important item was overlooked by Mr. Smith when he wrote his report, and the directors, desiring that justice be done and facts given to the public, stated in a note that during the term of Mr. Smith as warden, he had received from appropriations nearly \$160,000; and after paying the cost of permanent improvements and that sort of expense, the prison under his management which lasted for five years and nine months, cost the State in actual round numbers, \$122,00, or a little over \$21,000 per annum. These facts go to show that the prison has not been self-sustaining, and that with the most rigid economy, it cannot be. We do not desire to get up an issue with ex-Warden Smith on the cost of the State prison during his term,

but the Gazette does desire that facts shall be given the public no matter who they strike.

CUMMING'S BILL.

The Five Hundred Million Pension Swindle on the Tax Payers.

Commissioner Bentley's Opinion of its Passage Through Congress.

The Wisconsin Cabinet Appointments Considered by Three Distinguished Gentlemen in Milwaukee.

And Yet the Friends of Each Candidate Regard their Prospects Favorable.

The Preliminary Proceedings for the Inauguration in a Bad Way at Washington.

The Business Men Refuse to Pay their Subscriptions to Defray Expenses.

The Inaugural Ceremonies will Nevertheless Take Place on the Fourth of March.

Another Case of Outraged Justice from Kentucky.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

GONE DOWN.

Special to the Gazette.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 31.—The propeller, St. Albans, sunk yesterday. Loss \$50,000. Twenty-two persons narrowly escaped.

COUSING MODERATION.

Special to the Gazette.

LONDON, Jan. 31—The Fenians plucked Ireland, and portions of England and Scotland, at midnight, counseling moderation.

BIG BLAZE.

Special to the Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31—Beth Eden Baptist church, horticultural hall, and seven residences burned this morning. Loss \$200,000.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special to the Gazette.

CHICAGO, January 31.—John Davis, a Northwestern switchman, was crushed to death this morning.

FAILURE.

Special to the Gazette.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—Weil, Kahn & Co., cigar makers, failed for one hundred thousand dollars.

MOUNTAIN SLIDE.

Special to the Gazette.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Eight Chinamen were buried in a mountain slide near Santa Cruz.

NO CHOICE.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31.—On the thirteenth ballot Oliver stood 42, Wallace 37, Grow 32, scattering 6.

SUICIDE.

Special to the Gazette.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Louis Turner, a soap manufacturer, hanged himself, last night.

CUMMING'S BILL.

The Five Hundred Million Pension Swindle on the Taxpayers.

"Gath" to Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Having heard that the enormous sum of over \$500,000 would be required to pay claims under the arrearage-of-pension bill, I called on Tuesday afternoon on Mr. Bentley, of Wisconsin, the commissioner of pensions. He occupies the fire-proof building which Boss Shepherd built, and which broke him down on account of its cost. Mr. Bentley is a youngish man, of a plain, sincere manner, and a countenance which inspires confidence. I asked him what it would cost to pay claims under the new bill.

"I sent an estimate into the appropriation committee yesterday," said Mr. Bentley, "which leaked out, but was wrongly printed in the evening newspaper. The sum I named was \$50,000. I think it will cost that amount."

"How in the world, Mr. Bentley, did such a bill, involving such consequences, pass?"

"Well, sir, the commissioner said, quietly, 'I suppose it was because Congress knew so little about what they were passing.' They allow committees and individuals to do the work, and take a great deal for granted. They thought this was a bill to help soldiers, and soldiers are voters; so they just let it pass. But the

consequences I have to state frankly are chargeable to Congress."

"How did this thing get into legislation, Mr. Bentley?"

"Well, Mr. Rusk, of Wisconsin, proposed a bill, and estimated the cost of pensions under it at about \$9,000,000. He was a Republican, General Rice, of Ohio, a Democrat, got up a bill, and he thought the expense would be about \$15,000,000. The present bill comes from Mr. Cummings, of Iowa, who is not now in Congress. It was a sweeping bill. Congress passed it without knowing much about it, except that it was a good bill; and it will cost \$50,000,000."

"What is the nature of the Cummings bill, Mr. Bentley?"

"It became a law," said Mr. Bentley, "the close of January, 1879; but some of its provisions had been enacted earlier. It provides that all pensions, past or future, granted in consequence of either wounds, injuries, or disease contracted in the rebellion, shall commence either from the discharge of the victim from the service, or from the date of his death. The amendments provide that the rate of the pension shall be graded according to the pensioner's disabilities."

"How much will it cost to pay pensions for the pending year?"

"I think about \$50,000,000," said the Commissioner. "It will increase for several years to come. The ratio of the expectation of death is much higher in men who enlisted in the army survived the war than it is in Carlisle's tables of insurance. Heretofore the highest it cost us for pensions has been \$29,000,000 a year. The United States, you know, pays more for pensions than all the rest of the Governments of the world."

INAUGURATION DAY.

The Proceedings of the Committee Making the Preliminary Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—The proceedings preliminary to the inauguration are in a bad way. They have been in a bad way from the beginning, on account of the scramble of impudent people in Washington to get control of the management and absorb the money raised in salaries and sinecures. The committee has been reorganized, but there is still great dissatisfaction. The expenses of inauguration ceremonies are usually defrayed by subscriptions by prominent citizens of Washington, hotel men, theaters, street car and railroad companies, and others interested in drawing great crowds to Washington. Many prominent citizens who usually contribute were badly disappointed and soured at the result, and now refuse to pay a cent. But of \$100,000 subscribed, but \$40,000 has been paid in. One prominent hotel man says he will give nothing, but will decorate his house as usual. The committees appointed to raise money came back with more excuses than funds. The brilliant proposition has been evolved from somebody to assess the clerks in the departments, and other officials to raise funds in this way, but this is strenuously objected to on the ground that the officials had been repeatedly drained to pay the expenses of the election, and that was going too far. The original designs for decoration, music and fireworks have been repeatedly modified to meet the condition of the exchequer. It is expected that a very large proportion of the money to pay expenses is to come from the sale of ball tickets for admission to the ball at the new National Museum building, which is to be profusely decorated \$50,000 having been raised for that purpose alone. The indications all point to an unusually large crowd from all parts of the country, and rates for hotels and other lodgings accommodations are going up proportionately. The chief trouble seems to be that the original plan was altogether too extensive to be practicable, and that a brilliant inauguration will take place even in the face of all present difficulties.

THE THREE MEET AGAIN.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29th.—Senator-elect Philoetus Sawyer, Senator T. O. Howe, and the Hon. E. W. Keyes were prominent arrivals in this city to-day. The three distinguished gentlemen had a pleasant conference at the Newhall house, at which various public questions were casually discussed and all the pros and cons of the cabinet appointments considered. There are now three candidates in Wisconsin for cabinet positions, all of whom have had organized efforts made in their behalf. These are the Hon. Thad C. Pownal, E. W. Keyes, and Henry C. Payne. The former has prestige as a representative in Congress. Mr. Keyes has a reputation as a manager of State politics, and enjoys the advantage of a formal recommendation by the recent senatorial caucus for postmaster-general, while Mr. Payne has the endorsement of the present dominant faction of the Republican party in this city. As between Pownal and Payne, Mr. Sawyer favors the latter, but Senator Howe is neutral. The friends of each candidate are disposed to regard the prospects as favorable.

THE PARDONING POWER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—President Hayes has used executive clemency toward the inmates of the penitentiary more than any of his predecessors. The inmates of these institutions evidently appreciate this fully. They know that his term of office is about to expire. The consequence is an overflow of applications for pardon. The friends of the applicants are also busy. The pardon clerk of the department of justice, who makes a preliminary report upon each case that comes up for executive clemency, is kept busy long after office hours in listening to arguments in behalf of convicts, and in filing the papers, put brought on, forwarded in their behalf.

JUSTICE OUTRAGED.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30.—The verdict of acquittal in the case of Tom Buford, on trial at Owenton for the murder of Justice J. Elliott, causes a deep sense of indignation in Louisville. Although exposed to some extent by the people, the community was hardly prepared for so prompt an acquittal. All sorts of expressions as to the outrage are indulged in, the majority opinion condemning the State

rather than the jury. Private telegrams from the brothers of the prisoner plainly show that they were confident of a hung jury but were themselves unprepared for an acquittal. Information to private parties as well as the newspapers is to the effect that Buford will undoubtedly be placed in an asylum for the insane as soon as practicable.

MISCELLANEOUS

While there is Life there is HOPE!

CURE FOR ALL KINDS.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS

AND

CATARRH!

DISEASES OF

EYE

EAR

SPECIALTY!

DRY COODS at COST

My entire stock of Dry Goods will

be closed out at actual cost by March

1st. A positive sale, as I will make

a change in my business this Spring.

GEO. STOCKTON.

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Established in 1858.

Represents the Oldest, Strongest and Safest Fire

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Losses Fairly and Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

To Business Men and all other Property Owners, we desire to say, that we can give you the best

DRIMOCK & HAYNER Agents.

DENNISTON'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee, Coffee.

1250 Pounds, over half a ton of choice O.

G. Java Coffee in stock at 35cts, our own Roast-

ing; and 30cts Green. This is the cheapest lot

of Coffee that has been in the market for years.

J. A. DENNISTON.

RIO COFFEE. Prime at 36cts Green, and 26cts

our own Roasting, at DENNISTON'S.

BLACK TEA, the choicest in market; also a

new lot of Rose Jap at DENNISTON'S.

NO SECOND QUALITY GOODS at Denniston's.

T. A. DENNISTON. Every thing the best and consequently the cheapest.

CALIFORNIA Grapes and Pears at

DENNISTON'S.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 30

LOST IN THE CATACOMBS.

One very bright spring morning I set out with a party of friends to visit the Catacombs of St. Calixtus. In Rome, as in most other places, one has a choice of evils, and at the same time a choice of catacombs. It is not to be inferred that catacombs are, as a matter of necessity, an evil; but the Catacombs of St. Calixtus assuredly were very evil to me. In this wise. We had in our party a nice young lady, with a passionate partiality for souvenirs. Her name was not Smith; nevertheless, she would have cheerfully knocked the nose off the Apollo Belvedere, and carried it away as a relic. Her trunks were gradually becoming weightier at each stage of our journey. At first it used to perplex me—the unpaid courier of the party—to find this young person's luggage weighing more than if it did at Genoa, more at Siena than it did at Florence, more at Rome than it did at Siena. It was always the same luggage; the number of pieces was unaltered. The young person was not in the habit of making purchases; but the weight of her luggage constantly increased. At the Colosseum one day I discovered the reason. I missed the young person for a quarter of an hour. When she rejoined us she was flushed, and she had a bundle under her shawl. That bundle proved to be a lump of marble about a quarter of a stone in weight, fragment possibly of some Greek statue of the days of Nero. Now we knew why mademoiselle's luggage was always getting weightier. Her trunks were packed with huge pieces of marble, and serpentine, and rosso antico, and travertine, collected here and there, and carefully labeled, "From the Colosseum, Verona," "From the Campo Santo, Pisa," "From the Duomo, Siena," and so on.

It was an inoffensive mania, so we laughed at her a little, and then agreed to assist her, in moderation, in making complete her collection of relics. In compliance with her request, I undertook to procure a morsel of marble from the catacombs during our coming visit of inspection. I kept my promise, but it cost me dear.

When we reached the opening which led down to the catacombs we were mustered in order by a conductor, who gave to each of us a small twist of wax-light. The man then ran his eye over the party, which was rather a large one, and bidding us to follow him closely, descended into the bowels of the earth. In a very few minutes we were following our conductor in a long single file through the narrow grave-like corridors cut out in the earth, each of us holding up the little bit of wax-light taper which the guide had given us, the length of which was no doubt economically proportioned by him to the duration of time necessary for our exploration. It was, of course, as dark as the grave, and our little tapers collectively were just sufficient to light our footstep, and no more.

The usual sights were being shown to us in due order—Christian emblems sculptured on memorial stones, legible remains of Latin inscriptions recording the glories of long-forgotten Romans, and so on—when I recollect my promise, and began to look about for a suitable bit of marble for a souvenir. I was the last of the file, and as we turned and twisted through the narrow corridors, lined with empty graves cut in the earth walls, I kept my eyes open, and used all the light there was in making search. At last I saw a bit of broken white marble in one of the graves, which I thought would suit the purpose, and stretching forward, and thrusting my little taper as far in as my arm would reach, I began to loosen the coveted relic. It adhered much more firmly to the clay than I had expected; and to get it out at all I was compelled to stick my taper in the wall, and use both hands. I then got the fragment out, and rubbing off the clay, saw that it was portable, and such a specimen as would probably please our young lady collector. I took up my taper, and then I made the tremendous discovery that my party were entirely out of sight, that I was utterly alone in that horrible place, with about an inch of wax light unconsumed, and that I was lost in the catacombs.

My first and most natural impulse was to issue a shout at the top of my voice. Then the full terror of my situation broke in on me, for I found that the sound did not apparently travel three yards. It came back on me dull, close and deadened. I am sufficiently courageous to confess that my first sensation, on realizing what had happened, was one of mortal fright. A cold and then a hot perspiration broke out all over my body; and for one moment—and a dreadful moment it was—I felt my senses failing, and a feeling as of fainting coming over me. By a violent mental and moral effort I shook off this physical weakness, and well perhaps was it that I did so, for had I fainted I might have died it. But at once a reaction set in, more quickly than I could describe, and I found myself coolly and quietly calculating my chances. The wax light would burn, I reckoned, about ten minutes, and during that time I might find either the way out, or a path which would lead from the narrow galleries into one of the more open subterranean spaces, such as we had already visited. In one of these it would be less difficult to be left in darkness than in the corridor where I then stood, which was not above two feet in width and six to seven in height, and was in fact terribly like a grave in every way. I tried a few more shouts, but perceived that I was only wasting time and strength; so I proceeded at once in search of anything that seemed like a beaten track. In less than a minute I found by the roughness of the ground beneath my feet that I was palpably off any of the usual paths; and turning back, and trying to retrace my steps, I again must have taken a wrong turning, for I was soon involved in a labyrinth of narrow, low-roofed passages. For five miserable minutes I groped my way with sinking heart through this maze of close, earthy-smelling burrows, carefully guarding my little light, which was fast burning down. The farther went the worse and the more hopeless did I feel. I turned to the right, then to the left, and again to the right, as any opening seemed encouraging, and by good fortune I at last happened, after a dozen turnings and twistings, to come upon a path which felt smooth under my feet. Stooping down, I examined it, and found it trodden as if by frequent passage; so I concluded that I had by chance stumbled on one of the tracks followed by the guides, and that it would be wiser to remain on it until the search for their missing member, which my party would surely institute when they emerged at the other opening of the catacombs, would be made. So I sat down, with as much fortitude as I could, and watched my now fast-failing wax light. I do not know the commercial value of a wax taper, but I

do know that I would have given at that moment a very considerable sum for one warranted to burn for six hours. As a kind of relief to my feelings I again tried my lungs in their fullest power. For several times there was no result, but at last I thought I perceived a kind of dull, distant echo. With an extraordinary access of animation, I shouted like a stentor, and to my inexpressible relief heard a distinct reply, though I could not tell from what quarter it came. A moment after, however, I saw a faint flicker of light at the end of the passage in which I sat; and before I could realize that my troubles were over, up came a guide with a taper, and a voluble explosion of joy and triumph at having been so fortunate as to find "his Excellency." His Excellency lost no time in making his way out to the upper air, after an experience which will assuredly cure him for the rest of his natural existence of any desire to explore catacombs. But he brought away the bit of memorial marble, and he only hopes the young person values it in some proportion to the terror and trouble which it cost.

WINDBREAKS.

The Protection Afforded by Trees to Farm Houses.

MR. IRVING D. COOK shows, in one of his contributions to the *Tribune*, the value and practical advantage of planting trees, and especially orchards, on the windward side of farm buildings to stand as breakers for keeping off the winter blasts which have almost a free sweep through the best farming portion of our country, where nearly all the native timber has been removed so as to use the land for agricultural purposes. Now, this is a subject of great importance, for, as Mr. Cook well says, such windbreaks are not only a protection to man and beast, but to the growing crops, and I am sure it cannot receive too much attention until we see an abundance of trees (the most noble of all the products of the soil) planted in rows, groves and belts, adding beauty to the landscape, comfort to its inhabitants, and many times the cost of their planting to every farm adorned with them. The planting of a fruit orchard near the dwelling seems to be the most feasible plan for such protection, but it is found to be of great advantage to the orchard itself to have a similar shield, so much so that I would advocate wind-breaks for orchards, as well as "orchards for windbreaks."

The first that I can remember of fruit-growing was that all fruit trees grew thrifty and yielded abundantly, especially the peach, which seldom failed them to give more fruit than could be used. At that time so much of the native forest was standing undisturbed, that none of these orchards needed any other protection, but as the country became older and more of the native forests were removed, allowing free sweep to the winter winds, then the peach began to fail us, while none of the other fruits seemed to do so well as formerly. But most of us had to wait to learn by personal experience what the trouble was and what would be a remedy, for we did not then have the aid of an agricultural press by which to learn from the experience of others in similar cases. Soon, however, it began to dawn upon our minds that the fruit trees which were most sheltered from the winds did much the best, and abundant proofs of this are seen now every year.

As to the kind of windbreak for an orchard I prefer to make it by planting rows of thrifty growing forest trees along the windward or exposed sides of the orchard, and interspersing them with a plenty of evergreens, commonly our native cedar. I would say, after using a great variety of evergreens, that the common native cedar, which grows freely and spontaneously on the borders of swampy and low grounds, and can be had for the digging, has done the best with me, whether used for a heavy and low evergreen screen, or windbreak or hedge when planted alone, and it is decidedly the best evergreen to use interspersed with deciduous trees. These cedars will head low, so as to shut out the wind for the space between the ground and where the taller trees begin to head out, and these large trees carry their tops so much higher than the orchard that all together will make quite a practical windbreak. If there is only room for one such row, the elm could be planted quite near together, and is so rank a grower as to make a strong barrier.

But I would sooner dispense with one or two outside rows of the apple trees to plant more forest trees instead; in fact I have removed all the native forest growth from my farm (for it was left standing as it is on most old farms now, without any regard to its giving any protection), and planted thousands of seedling forest trees, to grow in groves and belts of timber for protecting all parts of the farm, but especially about the building and the orchard. I fear winter before last that I had rather overdone the thing, when the snow accumulated so in my orchard, at the leeward of the timber growing for a windbreak, on the west side of it, that only the tops of the trees on that side of the orchard could be seen; but these trees had a very heavy crop of fruit last year, and it has been suggested to me that a section of country above here comprising only a few counties, which were submerged under so heavy a body and depth of snow as in many cases to nearly bury fruit trees in it, and also to keep the ground from freezing under them, were countries which gave the best fruit crop that season. However that may be, this small county of Genesee sold an apple crop that fall amounting to about half a million dollars.—Henry Ives, in N. Y. Tribune.

JOSHUA JACOB, a wealthy and influential member of the Society of Friends of Limerick, Ireland, has arrived in Philadelphia with his family and servants, and will settle on a farm in Chester County, Pa. One of his reasons for leaving Ireland is his objection to the law which makes vaccination compulsory. The Government has enforced the penalty of £5 against him several times. A singular coincidence has occurred in connection with Mr. Jacob's purchase of a farm. The original owner of the property was Isaac Jackson, a great-grandfather of Mr. Jacob's mother. Mr. Jacob knew nothing about his relationship to the first owner of the farm when he went to buy it; knew nothing about the American branch of his family, and selected a part of Chester County thickly populated by a branch of his mother's family without knowing it.

Mr. E. Payson Porter is recognized as an authority on Sunday-school statistics. He has figured up the Sunday-school census, and finds that there are in the United States and Canada 87,661 Sunday-schools, with 928,040 teachers and 6,968,294 scholars. Of this total 82,261 schools, with 886,328 teachers and 6,623,120 scholars, are in the United States.

The portrait of Mrs. Hayes is to be painted and engraved as a temperance testimonial.

MARRIED FOR LOVE.
"Yes, Jack Brown was a splendid fellow,
But married for love, you know;
And he's a good fellow, well—
Sweet little Kitty Durfee
Pretty, and loving, and good,
And bright as a fairy elf,
I was very much tempted, indeed,
To marry Kitty myself.

"But her friends were all of them poor,
And Kitty didn't care for wealth;
And I know I should never be
With 'love in a cottage' content.
So Jack was the lucky worder,
Or unlucky—anyway
You can see how shiny his coat,
And his hair is running gay."

"But Prof. Gold thinks himself rich
With gold, and happy joys;
A cat far away out of town
Full of noisy girls and boys.
Poor Jack! I'm sorry, and all that,
But of course he's not well known
That girls who marry for love
Must drink the liquor they brew."

And the handsome Augustus smiled.
His coat was in perfect style.
And women still spoke of his grace,
And gave him their sweetest smile.
But then there was a girl named Jack Brown,
And said, "I'm growing old;
I think I must marry
Some beautiful girl with gold."

Years passed, and the bachelor grew
Tiresome, and stupid, and old;
He had not been able to find
The beautiful girl who'd suit.
Alone in the crowded town,
Till one day he suddenly met
The friend of his youth, Jack Brown.

"Why, Gus!" "Why, Jack!" What a meeting!
Jack was so happy and gay:
The bachelors might be content
To let him go his friend away
To set deep in orchard trees,
Scented with hills and roses,
Cooled by the ocean breeze.

"Why Jack, what a beautiful place!
What did you do with your coat?
There are only three miles at least,
Then soon the three were too few.
So we added a room now and then;
And oft, in the evening hours,
Kitty, the children and I,
Planted the trees and flowers.

"And girls are as the children grow,
Jack, Harry, and Grace, and Belle."
"And where are the youngsters now?"
"All happy, and doing well."
Jack went to Spain for our house—
His road is long, and winding,
And I have to travel in town,
Making three thousand a year.

"And Grace and Belle are well married—
They married for love, as is best;
But often our bairns come back
To visit the dear home nest.
So many wives with Kitty and I,
Our love has been a great blessing;
We have enough and age can bring
Nothing but love and peace."

But over and over again
The bachelor thought that night,
"Home, wife, and children!"
Jack Brown was after all, right.
On in the day, my young wife,
I have a bushy bairn, and well;
For now I'm old there's no one cares
Whether I'm living or dead."

CAUGHT SMUGGLING.

A Lad's Furtive Attempt to Smuggle a SealSkin Jacket.

The Montreal *Witness* says: As our readers no doubt know, the United States Government is represented on the border line by a suspicious lot of officials, who, when they see a Montreal traveler cross the lines wearing an elegant fur coat and subsequently returning with an ordinary cloth one, jump at the conclusion that another fall order for fur coats has been delivered, or else that the traveler has been doing a little fur coat business on his own account. They cannot seize the cloth coat, however, but that Montreal citizen is afterward a marked man, and a repetition of such incidents naturally provokes exasperation to these active officials. But it is said a few of our American visitors undertake the arduous duty of taking the goods across the lines themselves without paying the usual customs charges, and, doubtless, some succeed in their attempt; but a lady who, with her husband, left Bonaventure depot recently, didn't succeed. She was a very nice-looking lady, and wore the ordinary traveling duster, and the officials heard the baggage of the couple all right and regular. They got on board the train, entered United States territory, and passed Richford without any unpleasant incident to mar their trip home, and at Newport, which is generally supposed to be beyond the reach of dreaded customs officials, they sought the Bellevue House for dinner, and engaged a room until the starting of the train again. It has been said that if you call the name "Bright" in a prominent assembly in any Anglo-Saxon country a percentage at least of those present will demand what you want of them; and so when the two came down to the sitting-room, not John Smith, but George Vetter, J. P., Toledo, O., says:

"I am Dr. BUCHANAN, Lawyer, Toledo, O.,

"Joe is a villain, and I know it," said Dr. Buchanan. "I came out of Limbaugh in three weeks' time. My case had been given up by the best Doctors as incurable, and all this I suffered until I got to Toledo, O., and Dr. Vetter, J. P., Toledo, O., says:

"I have been a great sufferer for 15 years with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. For weeks at a time I have been unable to walk, and when I do walk I have to lie down again. I have had to give up my business, but I have made a temporary relief. I wear a Prof. Guillmette's Kidney Pad six weeks, and I now feel I am cured."

"Dr. H. JEROME, Toledo, O., says:

"For years I have been confined, a great part of the time, to my bed, with Liver and female weakness. I have had a great deal of trouble with Prof. Guillmette's Kidney Pad."

"Dr. H. GREEN, Wholesale Druggist, Franklin, O., says: I have a kidney trouble, and in three weeks was permanently cured by wearing one of Prof. Guillmette's Kidney Pad."

"Dr. W. C. COOPER, Druggist, Louisville, Ky., says: We are working up a lively trade in our Pads, and are hearing of good results from them every day."

Prof. Guillmette's French Liver Pad.

Will positively cure Fever and Ague, Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Liver, Gall, Jaundice, Peptic Ulcer, &c., &c.

CHRONIC DISEASES !

OF THE

Throat, Lungs, Heart,
Stomach, Liver.

Has met with unparalleled success in the treat-
ment of all

INSTANTANEOUS
MEDIATOR.

FOR CHRONIC DISEASES !

JANESVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY!

CARRIAGE PAINTING

J. B. LAGRANGE

Would respectfully call attention to his extensive Painting Business on Main Street, in the rear of Hodge's Reliable shop, where he is prepared to do first class Carriage and Artistic Painting of a superior workmanship. Give him a call.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, Etc.

JAMES A. FATHERS.

(Successor to CHAS. H. PAYNE.)
Cor. Court and Main St., - - Janesville, Wis.
Manufacturer and dealer in Light and Heavy
Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips,
Bushes, Cables, etc., &c. A good assortment
of Harness, Saddles and Ladies' Schools.
The best kind of Harness always on hand.
Give me a call. A good square deal guaranteed.
Try my carriage Top Varnish; it makes
old tops as bright as when new.

W.M. SADDLER.

EAST MILWAUKEE ST., JANESEVILLE.
(Open House Block.)
A Large Stock of First Class Harness and Trunks
on Hand at Bottom Prices.

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

Geo. T. PRICHARD & CO.
No. 27, MYERS HOUSE BLOCK, JANESEVILLE.
Gas, Steam and Water Pipe Fitting, Joints
in Brass, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Tin, Pipe
Rubber Hose, and all kinds of Fittings for Gas
Steam and Water Works. All work in the above
line done on reasonable terms. ang2dawly

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Q. R. SUTHERLAND, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Office and Residence No. 2 Franklin Street, (Opposite
Post Office) Cora Exchange.)

HOURS - 7 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 2:30 and 5 to 7 P. M.

MYERS HOUSE LIVERY.

C. W. JACKMAN, Proprietor.
EAST MILWAUKEE ST., JANESEVILLE.
Myers New Barn.
Hearse and Carriages for Funerals
Specialty.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

EDWARD & BENNETT,
House, Sign & Grammatical Painters.
Proceeding, Graining, and Paper Hanging,
Specialties. Before permission to Messrs. Wm.
Cannon, David Jeffries, B. F. Crossett, Frank
Cook, Dr. Geo. H. McCloskey, and E. V. Whitton
& Co., and other Classes. Dutton's group, West
Milwaukee Street. Leave orders with E. V.
Whitton & Co.

H. H. BLANCHARD'S
Law, Collection, Real Estate and Loan
Office.

Regular Office Hours 9 A. M. to 12 M.; 1:30 P. M. to
10 o'clock P. M. Wanted for collection, debts, bills, accounts
and judgments considered good, bad or indifferent,
and for foreclosing all mortgages due or
past due at his office, on Main Street, over M. C.
S. & Co., and other firms, and their
concern. All business intrusted to his care will
be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

INSURANCE.

JOHN G. SAXE
Represents Sixteen of the Most Substantial Fire
Insurance Companies of Europe and the
United States.
Also Agent for the Export and the Mutual
Protection Association of Wisconsin, the most
reliable Insurance Association in the West. Has
farms in Rock county and elsewhere to exchange for
city property, and money to loan.

HAIR GOODS.

MRS. W. M. SADDLER,
EAST MILWAUKEE ST., JANESEVILLE.
(Opera House Block.)
Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' Hair Nets
and all kinds of Human Hair Goods.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant
and wavy tresses of abundant,
beautiful Hair must use
LYON'S KATHAIRON. This
elegant, cheap article always
makes the Hair grow freely
and fast, keeps it from falling
out, arrests and cures gray-
ness, removes dandruff and
itching, makes the Hair
strong, giving it a curling
tendency and keeping it in
any desired position. Beau-
tiful, healthy Hair is the
sure result of using Kathairon.



BITTERS

Sleep, Appetite and Strength

When Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sys-
tematically used by a bilious dyspeptic sufferer.
Moreover, since the brain sympathizes closely
with the stomach and its various organs, the
liver and kidneys, their derangement is
rectified by the action of the Bitters, mental de-
spondency produced by that derangement dis-
appears.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

R. C. YEOMANS

Franklin street, Corn Exchange Square, JANE-
SEVILLE, Wis.

DEALER IN

Wind-Mill, Garage and Set Length Force
Pumps, Pipe Fitting, Draw Points, Deep
and Shallow Well Cylinders.

Gas and Steam Fitting Goods !

Globe and other Valves, Engine Trimmings,

Rubber Hose, Sheet Rubber, Lead Pipe, Pack-
ing, &c.

Steam, Gas and Water Pipe Fit-
ting a Specialty.

Deep and Shallow Well Repairing. Estimates
given and Contracts Taken on Work at a Dis-
tance. All work Personally Attended to.

ang2dawly

BLANKS.

FOR

Constables' Accounts with Rock County

AT GAZETTE OFFICE

my16dawly

THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT

SUNDAY, AT \$7.00 PER YEAR BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE ON NORTH MAIN STREET,

JANESVILLE, - - WISCONSIN.

The circulation of the GAZETTE is larger than the combined circulation of any five newspapers in Rock county.

THE CITY

—

NOTICES FOR THIS COLUMN WILL BE CHARGED FOR AT TEN CENTS PER LINE, FIRST INSERTION AND SIX CENTS FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION IN DAILY. DAILY AND WEEKLY TWENTY CENTS FIRST, AND TWELVE CENTS EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

HONEY Comb Candy, the finest candy made at Denniston's.

IMPORTED and clear Havana Cigars, per 10 cents each at James S. Clark's.

THREE Brands of Havana Filled Cigars for 5 cents each, at Jas. S. Clark's.

LOST—On the street a bunch of keys. The finder will please leave them at this office.

THE New Foreman, Three Colors, and Hernani, the Best Brands of 5 cent Cigars in the city, at Jas. S. Clark's.

Leave orders for at Mrs. Zeininger's store and No. 2 Engine house.

FOR SALE—One set of Howe's celebrated sliding noise, platform scales, just received from the manufacturers, can be seen at the GAZETTE counting room.

FOR SALE—One of the celebrated Improved Howe sewing machines, new and in perfect running order, price low, at the GAZETTE counting room.

FOR SALE—At the Gazette counting room a velocipede scroll saw, price very low.

If you want a nice Christmas present, call at R. W. King's and buy Webster's New Edition Unabridged Dictionary with three thousand engravings.

LOCAL MATTER.

Ladies' and Gent's Stationery.

For a good article of Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c., at reasonable prices, call at Sutherland's Bookstore, *feldaway*.

Go to A. J. Roberts for Mrs. Foyerman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color are unequalled. Color from 2 to 5 pounds, rice, 15 cents.

MANKIND RESTORED.

A victim of early invalidism, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, should apply to Dr. Gilmette, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N.Y. *novidawly*

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Goods

WHEELOCK'S

CROCKERY STORE

Among other things a lot of our own importations of Bone China White Granite Ware, new Shapes; also a few crates of Boots new Printed Ware, called "Summers Time," black print on ivory body, very handsome and low price. New China Plates, China Porcelain Sets—pieces for \$5.00. China Fruit Plates colored edge, fruit center, \$3.50 to \$5.00 dozen. Several new patterns of Glass-ware, plain and engraved. New pattern of China Plates, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Lamps and Chandliers at low prices. Lamp Chimneys undimmed by the oil bath that does not break by heat. Large variety of Novelties, very appropriate for presents, *octidawly*

110 Acres Wood Land
FOR SALE!

Offer for sale 110 acres of choice Wood Land in town of Janesville. The land is adjacent to the river and about four miles from the city, and easy of access by boat or wagon. The property will be suitable for timbering, and may be used for small lots. This is a rare opportunity for several gentlemen to club together and exchange a word. Every farmer should have a wood lot. Wood will always command a large price in the Janesville market, and its value will increase from year to year.

Price one or terms easy. For further information call on Julie H. Barker, town of Janesville, or address the undersigned.

J. H. CONRAD,

58 Mich. Ave., Chicago, Ill.

dec28dnew-22new5w

REMOVAL!

REMOVAL!

NEWQUARTERS

TRULSON & PETERSON

Take pleasure in informing their numerous customers and friends that they have removed their Mammoth Stock of

Boots & Shoes

From the Myers House block to the F. S. Elford Store, corner of West Milwaukee and State Street, near First National Bank, where they will be pleased to sell old and as many new customers as will favor them with a call, assuring all that they will sell in the future, as in the past

GOOD GOODS

AT

SATISFACTORY PRICES!

P. S.—We will make a Special Sale of Old Style of Boots and Shoes at much less than cost. We make Boots and Shoes to order as usual.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

TRULSON & PETERSON.

ep29dnew-9new11m

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.
From Milwaukee, Chicago and East... 4:30 P. M.
From Milwaukee, Chicago and East... 6:30 P. M.
From Milwaukee, Chicago and all points North and West... 1:35 P. M.
From Brodhead, Albany and Monroe... 8:30 A. M.
From Brodhead, Albany and Monroe... 12:20 A. M.
From Beloit, Freeport Cedar Rapids... 8:25 A. M.
Beloit Island, Davenport and... 8:35 P. M.
All Points South and West... 8:35 P. M.

TRAINS DEPART

For Milwaukee, Chicago and East... 8:35 A. M.
For Madison, Madison, St. Paul... 12:45 A. M.
All Points North and West... 3:40 P. M.
From Brodhead, Albany and Monroe... 1:45 P. M.
From Brodhead, Albany and Monroe... 4:45 P. M.
From Beloit, Freeport, Rock Island... 11:40 A. M.
Davenport, Cedar Rapids, and... AND
All Points South and West... 6:35 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE

Day Express..... 1:30 P. M. Depart.
Fond du Lac passenger... 8:40 P. M.
GOING SOUTH..... Depart.
Day Express..... 2:30 P. M. Depart.
Fond du Lac passenger... 6:55 A. M.
ATTON BRANCH. Depart.
Beloit Accommodation... 10:30 A. M.
Atton Passenger... 1:45 P. M.
Atton Passenger... 2:30 P. M.
Atton Accommodation... 8:15 P. M.
M. HUGHETT, Gen'l. Agent,
General Passenger Agent.

BRIEFLETS

—Ben Jonson's birthday.
—Major S. C. Cobb is confined at his home by illness.

—The weather gave us a raw deal this morning, or a day of rawness.

—Last day of the month. It's no use to cry "whoa, January." It won't "whoa."

—M. C. Smith has gone to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where Frank Barnett is in business.

—The talk about trichine in pork keeps many a timid one from living off the fat of the land.

—The Court Street church folk are to have a social at the residence of Luther Clark next Wednesday evening.

—Judge Conger to-day listened to the arguments in the trespass case of Randolph vs. Wilder, of Evansville.

—John Harlow, mail agent, is off duty on account of diphtheria, and is at the home of his father, E. G. Harlow, in this city.

—Mrs. Keefe, of the town of Harmony, died on Saturday night, and was to-day buried from St. Mary's church in this city.

—L. B. Carle, of Chicago, spent Sunday with his family here, and reports the business of the new firm as opening encouragingly.

—Mrs. James McCue died last evening at her home in the town of Harmony. The funeral services will be held in St. Patrick's church to-morrow.

—The grandfather's clock in the post-office had its hands set at work this morning again. It won't strike, but will probably quit soon from weariness.

—Hon. Alexander Graham, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, is in the city to-day. He looks as fresh and vigorous as ever and says he has not time to grow old.

—During the past week there was \$2,968 cash handled at the money-order department of the postoffice, there being 124 orders issued and 83 orders paid.

—Minnie Palmer's Comedy Company expect to occupy the Opera house on the evening of the 19th. Her name is a familiar one, and she takes rank among the popular actresses.

—Stockton still has some dry goods which he is selling at actual cost, and which he is bound to close out, as he intends going into other business. It being a *bona fide* closing out, the rush of customers keeps up, as there are really bargains to be had there.

—Will Fenner had a bad fall down stairs at his home about noon to-day. He and a box of tools went down together, getting badly mixed up, and the young man seeming at first to be badly hurt, but it proved to be nothing serious, the breath having been knocked out of him, but only for a few moments.

—Wm. J. West, a horse doctor, of Clinton, was showing up some spiritual manifestations here Saturday, in which there was too much spirit, and too much manifested to suit the orderly people of Janesville, and its officers. He was accordingly collared and led before Justice Nolan. West pleaded guilty to being drunk, paid his fine of \$3 and costs and was told to "Go West." He did.

—A public meeting of citizens is called for to-morrow night at the parlors of the Myers house, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for the banquet to be given next week in connection with the Dairymen's Association. It is desired that as many as possible of the citizens should gather at this meeting to-morrow evening, that the plan may be carried out successfully and enthusiastically, and in such manner as to reflect credit upon the hospitality and enterprise of Janesville.

—Mr. Seymour has a new "car-pusher" which promises to become in great demand, as by it can be done easily the work of several men, in moving cars from one place to another on side tracks. Mr. Sager, of the Harris works has also an interest in the patent, and it is proposed to begin manufacturing, and push it right along into the market. It is an ingenious and powerful machine, and can be easily handled by one man, who with it can move a loaded car at will, and easily too.

—The same two wiry young fellows with whom Constable Pratt had a lively set-to about ten days ago, were turned loose from jail last Friday having served their sentences. Saturday they were on another just such an ugly drunk as before, and again tried to make way with Pratt, but he was too much for them, and their fun ended with their being locked up again. This morning they were fined \$3 and costs each, but not having any money, were sentenced to eight days each in jail.

—Mr. E. C. Belknap, late Superintendent of telegraph, and train dispatcher of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad Company, was in the city, yesterday, the guest of Mr. Richard Valentine. Mr. Belknap resigned his position January 1st to ac-

cept a similar position in Kansas, his place being filled by the promotion of Mr. F. E. Teetshorn, son of Cyrus Teetshorn, Esq., of Lima, Rock county. Messrs. Belknap and Teetshorn are both graduates of Valentine Brothers' Telegraph School.

—There was a goodly number present at the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, yesterday. The opening exercises consisted of music by the choir, prayer by Mr. N. Dutton, and a scripture lesson bringing out Cain's reply, "Am I my brother's keeper?" The leader made a few remarks on this query, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Wells, who showed in what sense every man is his brother's keeper. Mr. Bliss, who is wide-awake in the temperance cause, made a ten minutes' speech. Mr. Monroe, of Michigan, gave a few minutes' talk, full of good advice to young men. At the close of the service petitions from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asking the legislature to submit to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, were circulated and received many signatures.

THE DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

The coming convention of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, in this city, February 8th, representing as it does the entire Northwest, is of peculiar importance to the farmers of Rock and contiguous counties. The annual production of butter and cheese in Wisconsin alone is about \$10,000,000, and of the entire Northwest not far from \$40,000,000. It will be seen at once that here is a vast market for the production of Rock and cheese.

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—The bill for lighting the city during the year 1880 includes some items which will doubtless prove interesting as well as satisfactory to the property owners and citizens in general. It cost the city for gas used in street lamps for the year \$1,658.74; for lighting and extinguishing the lamps, \$468; and for cleaning the same, \$18; for lighting the engine houses and city offices, \$120.12. The amount of gas used in the engine houses and city offices is a little less than last year. The total number of street lamps was 123, and the average number lighted 120, or 12 more than the average number lighted the previous